

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5145

晚五月十四年二十三號

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1906.

二月

號八月五英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND	\$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve	\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve	\$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPTORS	\$10,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:	
A. Haupt, Esq., Chairman.	
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Chief Manager:	J. R. M. SMITH.
Hongkong—H. E. R. HUNTER.	
London Bankers—London and County Banking Company, Limited.	
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.	
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.	
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:	
For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.	
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.	
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.	
For 18 months, 5% per cent. per annum.	
For 24 months, 6% per cent. per annum.	
For 30 months, 7% per cent. per annum.	
For 36 months, 8% per cent. per annum.	
For 42 months, 9% per cent. per annum.	
For 48 months, 10% per cent. per annum.	
For 54 months, 11% per cent. per annum.	
For 60 months, 12% per cent. per annum.	
For 66 months, 13% per cent. per annum.	
For 72 months, 14% per cent. per annum.	
For 78 months, 15% per cent. per annum.	
For 84 months, 16% per cent. per annum.	
For 90 months, 17% per cent. per annum.	
For 96 months, 18% per cent. per annum.	
For 102 months, 19% per cent. per annum.	
For 108 months, 20% per cent. per annum.	
For 114 months, 21% per cent. per annum.	
For 120 months, 22% per cent. per annum.	
For 126 months, 23% per cent. per annum.	
For 132 months, 24% per cent. per annum.	
For 138 months, 25% per cent. per annum.	
For 144 months, 26% per cent. per annum.	
For 150 months, 27% per cent. per annum.	
For 156 months, 28% per cent. per annum.	
For 162 months, 29% per cent. per annum.	
For 168 months, 30% per cent. per annum.	
For 174 months, 31% per cent. per annum.	
For 180 months, 32% per cent. per annum.	
For 186 months, 33% per cent. per annum.	
For 192 months, 34% per cent. per annum.	
For 198 months, 35% per cent. per annum.	
For 204 months, 36% per cent. per annum.	
For 210 months, 37% per cent. per annum.	
For 216 months, 38% per cent. per annum.	
For 222 months, 39% per cent. per annum.	
For 228 months, 40% per cent. per annum.	
For 234 months, 41% per cent. per annum.	
For 240 months, 42% per cent. per annum.	
For 246 months, 43% per cent. per annum.	
For 252 months, 44% per cent. per annum.	
For 258 months, 45% per cent. per annum.	
For 264 months, 46% per cent. per annum.	
For 270 months, 47% per cent. per annum.	
For 276 months, 48% per cent. per annum.	
For 282 months, 49% per cent. per annum.	
For 288 months, 50% per cent. per annum.	
For 294 months, 51% per cent. per annum.	
For 300 months, 52% per cent. per annum.	
For 306 months, 53% per cent. per annum.	
For 312 months, 54% per cent. per annum.	
For 318 months, 55% per cent. per annum.	
For 324 months, 56% per cent. per annum.	
For 330 months, 57% per cent. per annum.	
For 336 months, 58% per cent. per annum.	
For 342 months, 59% per cent. per annum.	
For 348 months, 60% per cent. per annum.	
For 354 months, 61% per cent. per annum.	
For 360 months, 62% per cent. per annum.	
For 366 months, 63% per cent. per annum.	
For 372 months, 64% per cent. per annum.	
For 378 months, 65% per cent. per annum.	
For 384 months, 66% per cent. per annum.	
For 390 months, 67% per cent. per annum.	
For 396 months, 68% per cent. per annum.	
For 402 months, 69% per cent. per annum.	
For 408 months, 70% per cent. per annum.	
For 414 months, 71% per cent. per annum.	
For 420 months, 72% per cent. per annum.	
For 426 months, 73% per cent. per annum.	
For 432 months, 74% per cent. per annum.	
For 438 months, 75% per cent. per annum.	
For 444 months, 76% per cent. per annum.	
For 450 months, 77% per cent. per annum.	
For 456 months, 78% per cent. per annum.	
For 462 months, 79% per cent. per annum.	
For 468 months, 80% per cent. per annum.	
For 474 months, 81% per cent. per annum.	
For 480 months, 82% per cent. per annum.	
For 486 months, 83% per cent. per annum.	
For 492 months, 84% per cent. per annum.	
For 498 months, 85% per cent. per annum.	
For 504 months, 86% per cent. per annum.	
For 510 months, 87% per cent. per annum.	
For 516 months, 88% per cent. per annum.	
For 522 months, 89% per cent. per annum.	
For 528 months, 90% per cent. per annum.	
For 534 months, 91% per cent. per annum.	
For 540 months, 92% per cent. per annum.	
For 546 months, 93% per cent. per annum.	
For 552 months, 94% per cent. per annum.	
For 558 months, 95% per cent. per annum.	
For 564 months, 96% per cent. per annum.	
For 570 months, 97% per cent. per annum.	
For 576 months, 98% per cent. per annum.	
For 582 months, 99% per cent. per annum.	
For 588 months, 100% per cent. per annum.	
For 594 months, 101% per cent. per annum.	
For 600 months, 102% per cent. per annum.	
For 606 months, 103% per cent. per annum.	
For 612 months, 104% per cent. per annum.	
For 618 months, 105% per cent. per annum.	
For 624 months, 106% per cent. per annum.	
For 630 months, 107% per cent. per annum.	
For 636 months, 108% per cent. per annum.	
For 642 months, 109% per cent. per annum.	
For 648 months, 110% per cent. per annum.	
For 654 months, 111% per cent. per annum.	
For 660 months, 112% per cent. per annum.	
For 666 months, 113% per cent. per annum.	
For 672 months, 114% per cent. per annum.	
For 678 months, 115% per cent. per annum.	
For 684 months, 116% per cent. per annum.	
For 690 months, 117% per cent. per annum.	
For 696 months, 118% per cent. per annum.	
For 702 months, 119% per cent. per annum.	
For 708 months, 120% per cent. per annum.	
For 714 months, 121% per cent. per annum.	
For 720 months, 122% per cent. per annum.	
For 726 months, 123% per cent. per annum.	
For 732 months, 124% per cent. per annum.	
For 738 months, 125% per cent. per annum.	
For 744 months, 126% per cent. per annum.	
For 750 months, 127% per cent. per annum.	
For 756 months, 128% per cent. per annum.	
For 762 months, 129% per cent. per annum.	
For 768 months, 130% per cent. per annum.	
For 774 months, 131% per cent. per annum.	
For 780 months, 132% per cent. per annum.	
For 786 months, 133% per cent. per annum.	
For 792 months, 134% per cent. per annum.	
For 798 months, 135% per cent. per annum.	
For 804 months, 136% per cent. per annum.	
For 810 months, 137% per cent. per annum.	
For 816 months, 138% per cent. per annum.	
For 822 months, 139% per cent. per annum.	
For 828 months, 140% per cent. per annum.	
For 834 months, 141% per cent. per annum.	
For 840 months, 142% per cent. per annum.	
For 846 months, 143% per cent. per annum.	
For 852 months, 144% per cent. per annum.	
For 858 months, 145% per cent. per annum.	
For 864 months, 146% per cent. per annum.	
For 870 months, 147% per cent. per annum.	
For 876 months, 148% per cent. per annum.	
For 882 months, 149% per cent. per annum.	
For 888 months, 150% per cent. per annum.	
For 894 months, 151% per cent. per annum.	
For 900 months, 152% per cent. per annum.	
For 906 months, 153% per cent. per annum.	
For 912 months, 154% per cent. per annum.	
For 918 months, 155% per cent. per annum.	
For 924 months, 156% per cent. per annum.	
For 930 months, 157% per cent. per annum.	
For 936 months, 158% per cent. per annum.	
For 942 months, 159% per cent. per annum.	
For 948 months, 160% per cent. per annum.	
For 954 months, 161% per cent. per annum.	
For 960 months, 162% per cent. per annum.	
For 966 months, 163% per cent. per annum.	
For 972 months, 164% per cent. per annum.	
For 978 months, 165% per cent. per annum.	
For 984 months, 166% per cent. per annum.	
For 990 months, 167% per cent. per annum.	
For 996 months, 168% per cent. per annum.	
For 1002 months, 169% per cent. per annum.	
For 1008 months, 170% per cent. per annum.	
For 1014 months, 171% per cent. per annum.	
For 1020 months, 172% per cent. per annum.	
For 1026 months, 173% per cent. per annum.	
For 1032 months, 174% per cent. per annum.	
For 1038 months, 175% per cent. per annum.	
For 1044 months, 176% per cent. per annum.	
For 1050 months, 177% per cent. per annum.	
For 1056 months, 178% per cent. per annum.	
For 1062 months, 179% per cent. per annum.	
For 1068 months, 180% per cent. per annum.	
For 1074 months, 181% per cent. per annum.	
For 1080 months, 182% per cent. per annum.	
For 1086 months, 183% per cent. per annum.	
For 1092 months, 184% per cent. per annum.	
For 1098 months, 185% per cent. per annum.	
For 1104 months, 186% per cent. per annum.	
For 1110 months, 187% per cent. per annum.	
For 1116 months, 188% per cent. per annum.	
For 1122 months, 189% per cent. per annum.	
For 1128 months, 190% per cent. per annum.	
For 1134 months, 191% per cent. per annum.	
For 1140 months, 192% per cent. per annum.	
For 1146 months, 193% per cent. per annum.	
For 1152 months, 194% per cent. per annum.	
For 1158 months, 195% per cent. per annum.	
For 1164 months, 196% per cent. per annum.	
For 1170 months, 197% per cent. per annum.	
For 1176 months, 198% per cent. per annum.	
For 1182 months, 199% per cent. per annum.	
For 1188 months, 200% per cent. per annum.	
For 1194 months, 201% per cent. per annum.	
For 1200 months, 202% per cent. per annum.	
For 1206 months, 203% per cent. per annum.	
For 1212 months, 204% per cent. per annum.	
For 1218 months, 205% per cent. per annum.	
For 1224 months, 206% per cent. per annum.	
For 1230 months, 207% per cent. per annum.	
For 1236 months, 208% per cent. per annum.	
For 1242 months, 209% per cent. per annum.	
For 1248 months, 210% per cent. per annum.	
For 1254 months, 211% per cent. per annum.	
For 1260 months, 212% per cent. per annum.	
For 1266 months, 213% per cent. per annum.	
For 1272 months, 214% per cent. per annum.	
For 1278 months, 215% per cent. per annum.	
For 1284 months, 216% per cent. per annum.	
For 1290 months, 217% per cent. per annum.	
For 1296 months, 218% per cent. per annum.	
For 1302 months, 219% per cent. per annum.	
For 1308 months, 220% per cent. per annum.	
For 1314 months, 221% per cent. per annum.	
For 1320 months, 222% per cent. per annum.	
For 1326 months, 223% per cent. per annum.	
For 1332 months, 224% per cent. per annum.</td	

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " "POWAN"	2,338	W. A. Valentine.
" " "FATSHAN"	2,260	R. D. Thomas.
" " "HANKOW"	3,073	C. V. Lloyd.
" " "KINSHAN"	1,995	J. J. Lessius.

* Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"	1,998 tons	Captain G. F. Morrisop, R.N.E.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express.		

Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide, at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M. and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM"	588 tons	Captain J. Wilcox.
" " "NANNING"	569 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kunchuk, Kau-Kong, Samsui, Howli, Shin-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES—Canton to Wuchow Single \$1.50. Return \$2.50.

Canton to Tak Hing Single \$1.50. Return \$2.50.

Canton to Samsui Single \$7.50.

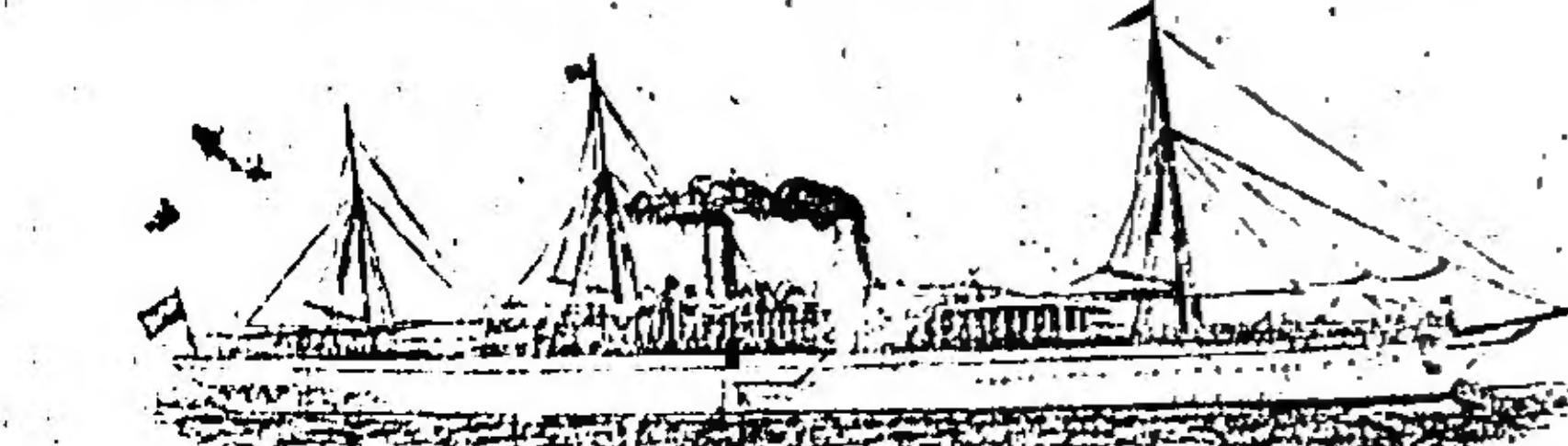
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the

"Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 9	May 30
"TARTAR"	4,25	WEDNESDAY, May 23	June 16
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 30	June 20
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, June 20	July 11
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	WEDNESDAY, June 27	July 21
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, July 18	August 1

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVER-LAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence f.60. via New York f.62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamer, and 1st Class Rail f.40. f.42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OBSTABILISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

SILVIA *	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	14th May	Freight and Passengers.
ISTRIA	MARSEILLES and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	15th May	Freight.
C. FERD. LABISZ *	MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	1st June	Freight.
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	3rd June	Freight.
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	14th June	Freight.
ACILLA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	28th June	Freight.
RHENANIA *	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	12th July	Freight and Passengers.
VANDALIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	10th May	Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabin amanships. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

Only qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEH, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
ROON	6th June.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
GNRISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAUERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates) and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors.

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridges, Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favorably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

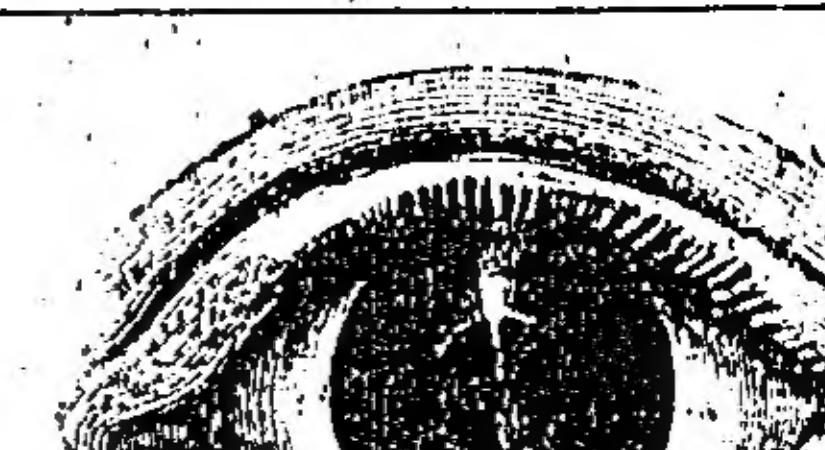
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

RIGHT!

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8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

Intimation.

Powell's

NEW
DRESS
FABRICS
for
SUMMER
GOWNS
are
wonderfully cheap.

MUSLINS

from 25 cents
per yard.

FRENCH
DELAINES
\$1
per yard.

TENNESSEE
COLOURED
DRESS
LINENS
will wash and wear
splendidly.
75 cents per yard.

VOILES,
NAINSOOKS,
ZEPHYRS,
LAWNS,
&c., &c.,
in large variety.

FIRST-CLASS
DRESSMAKING
At
very moderate charges.

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 5th May 1906. [42]

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIUMALL & CO.,
8, L'AGUILAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese
Silk Piece Goods,
Silver Wares,
Rare Embroideries,
Gauze Cloths,
&c., &c.,

SUITABLE BOTH FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Ladies' Blouses

AND

Gentlemen's Pyjamas
SUIT SPECIALITY.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 4th May 1906. [530]

DOCTOR WANTED.

TO ACT AS SURGEON on an Emigrant
Steamer.

For Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [538]

WANTED.

A YOUNG CLERK, must be a Quick
Writer and Typist.

Apply to—

ROBINSON PIANO CO.,

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906. [537]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HIP-CHANDLERS, SATELMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SHIP AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
CREAM, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,

RE. NO. 56.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
andP. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [551]

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to
the Water, suitable for the storage of
any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—

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Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [547]

TO LET.

N. 2, OLD BAILIFF'S.

Apply to—

ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906. [562]

TO LET.

"HAYTOR" THE PEAK.

Immediate Possession.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. [561]

TO LET.

N. 3, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,

KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1905. [573]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy

Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [571]

TO LET.

"EXMOOR" CONDUIT ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK
BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906. [572]

CONCERT AT WELLINGTON
BARRACKS.

Camaraderie and ability are the distinguishing features of the men of the Royal Engineers, and whatever they do succeed in doing well. Many entertainments have been organised by the corps from time to time, and their bugle theatre at Wellington barracks has seen half Hongkong at one time or another as guests of the Engineers. Their concerts especially are calculated to afford an exhilarating spell. On Sunday evening they gave another of those delightful entertainments at which several civilians attend and the officers of the regiment honour it with their presence. It was decidedly unfortunate that the concert clashed with the City Hall performance, for, naturally, those who had been at a dozen or more concerts previously held in the theatre forgot their allegiance in the glamour of the Great Thirston's reputation. But although the attendance was meagre, the programme was excellent and entitled worthy of the traditions of the Royal Engineers. The concert was opened by Quarter-Master-Sergeant A. J. Bacon, who sang in his usual excellent style. Then came a number of comic selections—the Royal Engineers are brimming over with comedians—and a dainty song, which was one of the hits of the evening—"Blue Bell" by Miss Coyle. The chorus is catchy and the manner in which the audience took up the refrain and made the voices ring was a treat to behold. Miss Coyle was vociferously "en red." The only other performer who was not a member of the orchestra was Mr. H. W. Ray, who sang "Up the West" and was vigorously told to follow it up with "Down the East." A curtain-dropper was given in a farce entitled "Sunshine after rain." The programme was very long and comprehensive and provided a capital evening's entertainment. The contributors to the programme were as follows:—Messrs. A. J. Bacon, W. J. Jure, T. Williams, W. F. Adolphy, R. G. Turner, J. D. P. Le Grove, A.O.C., A. King, A.P.C., H. W. Day, W. L. Leckie, Miss Coyle, and H. E. "Merry" [531]

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
is bought and used without hesitation or doubt.
Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith
the people have in it; and a good name has to be
earned by good deeds. For the purposes
for which it is commended it is honest, true and
practical. It does what you have a right to
expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and
contains all the nutritive and curative properties
of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the
Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula,
Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, In-
fluenza, Blood Impurities and Wasting Com-
plaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Dr.
J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable
success with it in the treatment of Consumption,
Chronic Bronchitis, Cataract and Scrofulous
Affections. It is of special value in nervous
prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates
the appetite and the digestion, promotes
assimilation, and enters directly into the
circulation with the food. I consider it a mar-
velous success in medicine." Every dose
effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold
by chemists.

Intimation.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it
will do; not as an article of furniture. A man
carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an
investment of surplus capital. The same
principle when one is ill. We want the med-
icine or the treatment which will relieve and
cure. The friend in need must be a friend
indeed—something, or somebody, with a
reputation, with a good record, with a history
that justifies our confidence. There should be
no guesswork in treating disease. People have
the right to know what a medicine is, and what
it will do, before they take it. It must have
behind it an open record of benefit to others
for the same disease—a series of cures that
proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is
because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

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Affections. It is of special value in nervous
prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates
the appetite and the digestion, promotes
assimilation, and enters directly into the
circulation with the food. I consider it a mar-
velous success in medicine." Every dose
effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold
by chemists.

ALSO

A large quantity of PLANTS in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [532]

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS,

THE UNDERTAKEN VALUABLE

SUGAR ESTATES

known as

"PRYE and BATU KAWAN,"

the Property of

WELLESLEY (PENANG) ESTATES, LIMITED,

will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the George Town Sales' Room,

No. 23, Beach Street, Penang.

on

SATURDAY,

the 12th day of May, 1906, at 11 A.M., precisely,

Subject to such Conditions of Sale as

shall be read thereat:—

THOSE well-known and Valuable Sugar
Estates known as PRYE and BATU
KAWAN situate in the Central and Southern
Districts of Province Wellesley in the Settlement
of Penang in the Colony of the Straits
Settlements, comprising a total area of about
10,137 acres held under Government Inde-
ntures, Grants and Statutory Land Grants, of
which about 4,287 acres are under cultivation,
with all the buildings and fixed machinery and
planting appertaining thereto.

THE PRYE ESTATE comprises an area of about
4,738 acres, of which about 693 acres are
cultivated for Sugar, about 296 acres are
planted with Coconuts, about 27 acres are
Paddy land, and about 1,038 acres are Fallow
land. About 66 acres of the Estate are covered
with canals, drains, and roads, and the remainder
is jungle land of which about 660 acres are
suitable for cultivation.

THE BATU KAWAN ESTATE comprises an area of about
5,399 acres, of which about 824 acres are
cultivated for Sugar, about 54 acres are
planted with Coconuts, about 13 acres are
Paddy land, and about 1,689 acres are Fallow
land. About 67 acres of the land are covered
with canals, drains, and roads, and the remainder
is jungle land of which about 1,065 acres are
suitable for cultivation.

The sale of the above Estates will include
the goodwill of the business of planters and
manufacturers of Sugar and other products
carried on thereon.

These two Estates are situated in the Malay
Peninsula in the neighbourhood of some large
Rubber Estates and offer a good investment to
those contemplating the planting of Rubber.

Plans of the PRYE and BATU KAWAN
ESTATES showing the position and area of the
fields and lands can be inspected at the office
of the Vendor's Agent, Messrs. PATERSON
SIMONS & COMPANY, Weld Quay, Penang,
from whom or from Messrs. PRESGRAVE &
MATTHEWS, the Vendor's Solicitors, or from
Messrs. KENNEDY & COMPANY, and Messrs.
A. A. ANTHONY & COMPANY, the
Auctioneers, further particulars can be obtained,
and to whom application for particulars and
conditions of sale should be made.

PATERSON SIMONS & COMPANY,

Weld Quay, Penang.

PRESGRAVE & MATTHEWS,

Solicitors,

13, Beach Street, Penang.

KENNEDY & CO. { Auctioneers,

A. A. ANTHONY & CO. } Penang,

Penang, 9th April, 1906. [543]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

Intimations.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1906.

CRIME IN HONGKONG.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HYGIENOL

(REGISTERED).

A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT,
GERMICIDE
DEODORISER

CHEAP

HARMLESS

EFFECTIVE

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1906.

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE

OR

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST.

BUT

THE BEST!

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1906.

THE PEST.

Plague statistics for the past week in Hongkong are not at all reassuring, for according to the return issued by the Medical Officer of Health there was a total of 61 cases, of which 58 proved fatal. Between noon on the 5th inst., and noon yesterday there were no fewer than 23 cases, and twenty of the patients succumbed to the disease. The range of districts where the plague cases were discovered included Mongkok, Stonecutter's Island, Fire Brigade station, Queen's Road West, etc., while one patient was found in a sampan; and another in a fishing boat. Since the beginning of the year, 328 cases have been recorded by the sanitary authorities and of these the fatalities numbered 309, giving a very high percentage of deaths. The Decennial Reports of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, which have just come to hand, give a succinct account of how the disease came to Hongkong. It broke out in 1894, and an incredible panic resulted. Merchants, boat-people and working classes alike thought only of escape from the Colony. The greatest mortality occurred between the middle of May and the end of August, and the harbour of Hongkong looked like a wilderness. There were no coolies to work the cargoes, and "the usual busy hum of men and traffic was absent both ashore and afloat." The Chinese had the strongest distrust of foreign physicians and so threatening were the placards in Canton against European practitioners that the British Consul had to take up the matter and appeal to the Viceroy to issue proclamations denouncing the libellous statements which appeared on every wall. The Viceroy acceded to the request and issued a proclamation in which he characterised the calumniators as "story-spreading, trouble-creating scoundrels." The officials were commanded to admonish the libellers and "to prevent any trouble arising." It is generally conceded that the plague originated in Yunnan, and the Report says—"It seems to be now well proved that the Hongkong visitation came directly from Canton and not from Pakhoi as many asserted." On 2nd March, 1894, Dr. Lawson, who was in charge of the Epidemic Hospital, recorded that a large Chinese procession was held in Hongkong, and it was estimated that 40,000 of the lowest class coolies came from Canton for the occasion. It is suspected that the plague was brought to Hongkong by these visitors from the mainland, but there is still much uncertainty on the point. From the statistics which have been compiled the following table may give some idea of the ravages of the disease in this Colony:

Year	Cases	Deaths	Mortality	Percentage
1894	2,500	2,317	92.7	
1895	44	—	—	
1896	1,205	1,078	89.5	
1897	27	—	—	
1898	1,320	1,175	89	
1899	1,486	1,434	96.5	
1900	1,082	1,034	95.5	
1901	1,750	1,666	95.2	

That is the latest year for which statistics are supplied by Mr. R. B. Moorhead, the Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, but he notes that almost without exception since the plague first came to Hongkong its effects were most severely felt in the months of April, May and June. The mortality among Europeans as distinguished from Chinese and other Asiatics is not given for the earlier years, but this year there have been two Europeans attacked by the disease, one of whom died. There does not seem much prospect, so long as Canton remains in its present insanitary condition, that the plague will be absolutely stamped out, and it therefore behoves the officials of the Sanitary Department to continue unremitting in their attention to infected cases, and to adopt every possible measure to check the ravages of the pest.

THE SCIENTIFIC PHILATELIST.

At last the stamp collector, or rather the philatelist, is vindicated. Some people have been apt to look upon the philatelist as a person not far removed from a lunatic, who occasionally secured a stamp, more by luck than good management, which would fetch an enormous price. Every now and again a paragraph will appear stating that a black Cape of Good Hope has sold for £1,000, or a something-coloured Mauritius for £500, and people who do not collect simply stand aghast at the folly of human nature. But the stamp collector proper is not to be compared with those who go in for the acquisition of old bones or green tubers. He has a mission in life; he is a scientist, and that on the authority of an official in the Chinese Imperial Customs, Mr. J. Mencarini. In proof of that statement, Mr. Mencarini says:—"There is a popular feeling that stamp collecting is a pastime without any special object other than to amass the greatest number of labels in albums, for one's own delight and the envy of one's friends. I am quite of the same opinion as to 'stamp collecting'; but I maintain that a 'philatelist' is not a stamp collector in the ordinary sense. A philatelist is a researcher in the thousand-and-one

little details of a stamp that make this fascinating hobby a pleasure and at the same time a source of learning. Philately is therefore to be considered a useful branch of science, which at the same time entertains the student and adds to our knowledge in other branches of learning." Mr. Mencarini has been collecting Chinese stamps for 30 years, but if any stamp collector thinks that now is the chance to secure some rare specimens of the stamps used by the Middle Kingdom in the middle ages he may make his mind easy; Mr. Mencarini has not a single "spare," and he has no intention of booming the stamp of China. "Although China stands as one of the Benjamins in the postal brotherhood as a postage stamp issuing country," he says, "from most ancient records it is known there existed a vast, important and well-organised postal system in China as far back as a century before our Christian era." So that here is a subject which may well interest the scientific stamp collector. Judging from the numerous stores in Hongkong which display stamp sheets in their windows it may be assumed that there is a busy traffic in the stamp exchange. To those who are ardent philatelists we would commend the perusal of Mr. Mencarini's elaborate and interesting survey of stamp issues in China, which appears under the heading of "Post Office" in the latest number of trade returns published under the auspices of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is proposed to play off the matches for the Soldiers' Challenge Cricket Cup as soon as possible. Teams intending to enter should send in their names with entrance fee of \$3 to Lieut. Down, R.G.A., hon. secy., Garrison Recreation Club, before Thursday, 19th instant. Only teams of military units may enter.

TSANG Hing, a rickshaw coolie, was charged by Sergt. Gordon, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne this morning, with administering morphine to one Tsang Ho, without its being duly prescribed by a medical practitioner; and also with being in possession of a quantity of morphine, at West Point, to-day. The defendant denied that the material found in the bottle was morphine. His Worship said he was of opinion that it was morphine, and remanded the case to allow the drug to be analysed, bail \$50.

LI Sing, a jadesone dealer, was charged at the instance of Inspector Smith, at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, with being in unlawful possession of six pairs of jadesone bangles, valued at 40 dollars, and also with giving false particulars to a pawnbroker of No. 7, Graham Street, while attempting to pawn two of the bangles, yesterday. The bangles were alleged to have been stolen. Inspector Smith asked for a remand. The remand was granted for a week, bail \$100.

SANG Lee, Government contractor, was summoned at the Magistracy this forenoon, by Sergt. Aris, for blasting stones at Kennedy Town, on April 25th last, without giving the usual signal or taking the necessary precautions. Mr. J. H. Gardiner (in the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson) defended. After evidence, both for the prosecution and defence, had been taken, his Worship said that he believed the story of the sergeant and not that of the natives. Accused would pay a fine of \$45.

LI LEUNG and Fung Mun, coolies, employed in the Naval Yard Extension works, were prosecuted before Mr. F. A. Hazelton this morning, at the instance of Inspector Ritchie, for selling intoxicant liquors, to wit, *samshu*, on the works, on the 7th instant, without a licence. The police have lately had their suspicions aroused, and yesterday they despatched a man in the Naval Yard matched with a marked coin. The man obtained the *samshu* and on defendants being a rested the marked ten cent piece was found in their possession. They pleaded not guilty, and after evidence was heard, his Worship fined them \$50 each, the liquor and vessels containing same to be confiscated—\$25 of the fine, if paid, to go to the informer.

WONG Lu Ting a salesman of Wing Lok Street, was charged in the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, with obtaining \$2,000 from a native under false pretences. Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) defended. It is alleged that defendant informed complainant that he was an agent in the Colony for the Canton-Hankow Railway. He asked complainant to purchase shares in the Company and as defendant held a good position he would use his power to get complainant appointed a director. Complainant, it was stated, handed over the money and defendant was alleged to have appropriated same. Evidence was called, and the case remanded.

LAST night the Great Thurston was greeted by another full house, which was scarcely less packed than on Saturday, when the curtain rose for his second exhibition, which went with the same swing and *versus* as that which characterized the performance on Saturday night, the audience being equally delighted, amazed and appreciative. The exhibition is certainly worth more than one visit, even before the change of programme takes place, which, we understand, will be at the end of the week. A *magician's* performance will be given on Saturday next for the benefit of the youngsters, whom, no doubt, their parents and guardians will send down to the Theatre, in hundreds; for it is no exaggeration to say the little ones will fancy they have been transported to Fairyland for a few hours, and certainly such an opportunity for keen enjoyment should not be missed by them.

TELEGRAM.

SHANGHAI JOCKEY CLUB.

FIRST DAY'S RACES.

We are indebted to Mr. T. F. Hough for the following results of the races at Shanghai:

THE CATHAY CUP. One mile and half. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Argante (Meyerink) 1
Cotswold (Johnstone) 2
Cedric (Cumming) 3

Time: 3 m. 20 secs.

THE POU-MA-TUNG CUP. One mile. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Blockade (Moller) 1
Soyeda (Vida) 2
Turbine (Skinner) 3

Time: 2 m. 15/5 secs.

THE HART LEGACY CUP. Half a mile. Presented by the late Mr. James Hart. Value, Tls. 100 with Tls. 150 added. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Hokoku (Cumming) 1
Nurses (Vida) 2
Gaully (Burkhill) 3

Time: 59 1/5 secs.

THE SHANGHAI GOLD CHALLENGE CUP. One mile and a quarter. Presented; Value, 200 Guineas. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. To be won twice as all by Ponies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 10. First Pony to receive Tls. 100, Second Pony, Tls. 100, and Third Pony, Tls. 50, until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent, and the Third Pony 25 per cent, of the Entrance Fees. Weight for inches as per scale.

Brookton (Hayes) 1
Coxcomb (Burkhill) 2
Ornament (Meyerink) 3

Time: 2m. 39 secs.

THE KIANG SU CUP. One mile and Three Quarters. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Comanche (Moller) 1
Sphere (Cumming) 2
Czardas (Cox) 3

Time: 3m. 49 3/5 secs.

THE CHIHLI CUP. One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of the Subscription Griffin Plate, to lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Alpha (Dalglish) 1
Dis Done (Hayes) 2
Haakon VII (Burkhill) 3

Time: 2m. 8 3/5 secs.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES. Seven Furlongs. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry, which have been purchased in an auction of united Griffins by a Member of the Shanghai Race Club after the 1st of February 1906. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of any Race, 1 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Egad (Burkhill) 1
Vulcan (Vida) 2
Fourmerland (Johnstone) 3

Time: 1m. 48 4/5 sec.

SECOND DAY.

THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP. Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race at this Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Non-starters at this Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Brownberry (Burkhill) 1
Cotswold (Johnstone) 2
White Blaze (Crighton) 3

Time: 1m. 13 4/5 sec.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY. One Mile and a Half. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 15.

Brookton (Hayes) 1
Ornament (Meyerink) 2
Coxcomb (Burkhill) 3

1/2 mile. Time: 3m. 2/5 sec (Record)

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE. One Mile and a Quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5 lbs. extra, two Races 10 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Haakon VII (Burkhill) 1
Pitween (Laurence) 2
Dis Done (Hayes) 3

Time: 2m. 44 2/5 sec.

FOUR fishermen, of two fishing junks, were charged before Mr. F. H. Hazelton, at the Magistracy this afternoon, with fishing with dynamite at Cap-sui-mun. P. C. 88 Bird prosecuted. The defendant denied the charge. The case was the result of a petition being sent to the police, signed by eight fishermen. The petitioners, it appeared, used nets in catching fish, while the defendants, who fished quite near to them, used explosives. The petitioners complained to the defendants on several occasions, and the latter declared that they were "kings of the water" and should petitioners have much to say again, they would dynamite their junks when they got ashore. On one occasion when defendants used dynamite the glass on the other junks was destroyed. Evidence was called, and it was said that at the result of fishing with explosives, the fish, when brought up, are swollen, and before they arrive at the market the flesh gets quite soft, and can easily be distinguished from fish caught by nets when brought to table. His Worship said that these men had better be watched as they appeared to be a terror to the inhabitants at Cap-sui-mun. The second, third, and fourth defendants were fined \$10 each. The first defendant was discharged. The four men were bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good conduct for a year.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr ... 92 — 9 = 81
Dr. G. M. Hayton ... 66 — 13 = 83
Mr. D. B. Murray ... 101 — 18 = 83
Mr. E. J. Grist ... 89 — 5 = 84
Li, J. C. Doran ... 90 — 6 = 84
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie ... 83 + 2 = 85
Mr. W. D. Kraft ... 93 — 8 = 85
Mr. T. B. Norrie ... 95 — 7 = 88
Mr. A. D. G

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

Great Britain and Turkey.

LONDON, 6th May.

The papers emphasize the significance of the Franco-Russian support of Great Britain at Tabar, and regard it as more important than the naval demonstration.

The French Ambassador has advised the Sultan to yield, and the Russian Ambassador has been similarly instructed.

The Opening of Manchuria.

China has notified the Washington Government that she will open the Manchurian ports and inland cities only after she has completed her preparations and regulations for the government of the foreign colonies there.

Later.

United States Battleship Ashore.
The United States battleship *Rhode Island* is ashore in Chesapeake Bay.

Up to the present the tugs have failed to float her.

American Claims Against the British Insurance Offices.

Nearly £1,000,000 has been shipped, by the Canard line alone, to America during the last three weeks, and the American liner *St. Paul* took £367,000.

These shipments were mostly to meet the claims against the British Insurance Companies in San Francisco.

The Chinese Boycott of American Goods.

There is considerable apprehension in America at the growing strength of the Chinese boycott of American goods.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

THE BOGUS LETTER.

Mr. James Guy, foreman engineer of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, charged a cook at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with trespassing in the yard on Sunday morning without permission.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. Defendant, it was alleged, had designed a trick of his own, which he thought would work wonders. He would enter the dock and if the way was clear, some brass and copper would be missing after he left the docks. In case of emergency, that is to say if the way was not clear, he would present a letter to the person he met, so as not to appear a suspicious character. On Sunday morning the genius's way was blocked, and on meeting Mr. Guy, he presented that gentleman with the following letter:

"Dear Sir.—The bearer, A. Loy, has completed his work orderly, and carefully in this Company. He is a man with good character and also wise to be a polisher or a worker of any kind. Every satisfaction he will give to his employer. I dare say, when he is in future employment. Good morning to the receiver of this.—Yours faithful, (Sd.) S. BANKS."

His Worship—Have you ascertained whether this letter came from Mr. Banks?

Mr. Guy—I have my doubts as to the composition, your Worship.

His Worship (to defendant)—Who wrote this letter?

Defendant—A Chinaman. I went there to get work.

After evidence was heard, his Worship remarked that he was of opinion that defendant went there to steal, and sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

CIGARETTE-SMOKING LEADS TO CRIME.

Chan Luk, a boy, about fourteen years of age, residing at No. 48, Reclamation Street, Yau-ma-ti, was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, and bidden his head in answer to a charge of stealing eight packets of Wong Ka Chun's cigarettes from a cigarette shop, at No. 16, Temple Street, at about four o'clock this morning. The cigarette dealer in question has been losing a large number of cigarettes lately, and although he knew who the thief was, he could not capture him red-handed. Finally he applied to the police for assistance, and this morning a watch was kept. Three boys, all about the same age, sauntered out of a house and made for this shop. The bar over the counter did not seem to hamper them. For one boy was seen to get his hand in and, pulling out the cigarettes, passed them to his *confidante*. The officer made a dash for the boys, but they made off on all sides. The officer ran after one boy, but the "riffer" gave him a run for his money and half of Yau-ma-ti was covered, the lad wriggling in and out of lanes. At last he was captured. On pleading guilty this morning, his Worship ordered him to receive twelve strokes wth the birch and to be detained in gaol for forty-eight hours.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 8th at 12.10p. The barometer has fallen in NE. Japan, and risen on the China coast.

The area of high pressure remains over E. Japan, and the depression appears to be filling up off the W. coast of Japan.

Gradients are slight on the China coast, and moderate NE. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and light variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast—Light or moderate E. winds; showery.

It will be learned with much regret that Captain G. B. Rea, the well-known Lower Yangtze Pilot, has had to have his left arm amputated. It appears that Mr. Rea met with an accident the other night which resulted in the breaking of his left arm, a misfortune which had twice previously occurred, and in consequence it was found impossible to save the arm.

THE SEVEN ALLEGED PERJURERS.

FURTHER APPEAL.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning before the full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, an appeal was heard from the decision of his Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, delivered on the 24th ult. in the case of the seven alleged perjured witnesses in the case of the Lai Hing Bank bankruptcy, and in the case of Wong Ka Chun, by which the writ of *habeas corpus* was quashed, and the men still retained in custody, though released on bail.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall, Bruton, of Messrs. Bruton and Hall appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Sharp said that this was an appeal from the Chief Justice's decision quashing the writ of *habeas corpus* delivered on the 24th April.

The Chief Justice: But if proceedings were to be taken who is to call the witnesses for the other side? Is the Court to do so?

Mr. Sharp, I submit, my Lord, that if the Court takes it upon itself to proceed against a man for perjury, the Court must produce its evidence. Mr. Sharp then submitted that he need say no more, and would ask their Lordships to reverse the order of the Chief Justice made on the 24th April last and to make the order asked for in the two motions.

Hon. Mr. Pollock then addressed the Court, pointing out that by committing the men the judge convicted them of an offence, while they were unlearnt in their defence, and asked how a man so convicted could appeal to the clemency of the Crown or of the Sovereign unless he knew definitely of what he was convicted.

Another point here was that all these men did not testify to the same facts, yet they were all summarily convicted, so that there must have been different prejudices in each case. Up to the point of his Lordship's calling up the seven men, their position was that of persons who had given evidence, but a few words from his Lordship had converted them into criminals. They did not know why they were called up; they might have thought they were called up to be remanded for the straight forward manner in which they had given their evidence, but some so or words from his Lordship suddenly altered all that, and the men then, without any examination, found themselves convicted, though uncharged, criminals.

The Chief Justice: The summary jurisdiction is given to obviate the necessity of an indictment.

Mr. Pollock: But if a man has been told he has committed a crime, he has a right to ask for details, and has a right to call witnesses to prove that he had no knowledge of having committed a crime. It was not only necessary, in perjury, to prove that a man's statements were false, but that they were, recklessly and deliberately false.

Mr. Pollock, continuing, said that his Lordship had said that the seven men, had exhausted their evidence, when they were in the box, but it was impossible to say that, as had been known that they were about to be summarily dealt with as criminals who would have had a good deal more evidence to produce and he would submit that there was no reason why the men should have been deprived of a trial.

The Chief Justice: It was a summary conviction.

Mr. Pollock: Yes; but a summary conviction cannot be, I submit, legal and regular, unless the necessary preliminaries have been observed. Mr. Pollock said he was sure every judge was ready to reconsider and reverse his previous decisions if he could fairly do so if he could fairly see his way.

Mr. Pollock said that just as regards the exhausting of the evidence it was not likely that a string of seven witnesses, as unprepared for a criminal charge, should all have exhausted their evidence.

The Court adjourned for tea.

After the tea adjournment, Mr. Pollock continued his argument, and quoted a case in which it was said that no interpretation of the English law that no man could be punished for an alleged offence until that man had been heard in his defence, and only after it proved guilty. Mr. Sharp then proceeded to quote at length authorities in support of his assertion, that every man had a right to know of what he was accused and in what his offence consisted, so that he might answer it.

The Puisne Judge: Well, about the appeal to the Privy Council?

Mr. Sharp: Well, that will explain the reason for our presence here to-day. We had appealed to his Lordship the Chief Justice, and we thought it inexpedient and inadvisable to abandon that appeal, and go to the Privy Council, though we had the right set down by precedent of doing so. But we could not know when the Privy Council would be ready to hear us; and so we decided to proceed with the appeal locally. I think my learned friend, Mr. Pollock, is at one with me in this.

Mr. Pollock: Yes, quite.

Further lengthy authorities followed.

The Chief Justice: The question that puzzled me then is what puzzles me now, and that is the procedure to carry out the matter.

Mr. Sharp: I shall come to that, my Lord. The learned counsel then quoted more authorities.

As regards the case of the witness who was committed in his absence, Mr. Sharp read from the Chief Justice's judgment in the first appeal, wherein he said "it was not necessary for the witness to be present," and counsel submitted that his case was stronger than that of the others.

The Chief Justice: Then what am I, what is the judge to do?

Mr. Sharp: Of course your Lordship has the power to bring him here, and tell of what he is accused and hear his defence.

The Chief Justice: But if the man has gone, say, to Canton, what then?

Mr. Sharp: Then your Lordship cannot exercise the summary jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice: Then the summary jurisdiction is destroyed?

Mr. Sharp: In this case, certainly so. It is necessary that the accused man should be present, for he has certain rights as to being heard.

The Puisne Judge: There is a warrant signed by the Registrar.

Mr. Pollock: But that is not "under the hand and seal of the committing authority" as required by the Ordinance.

The Chief Justice: The Registrar simply recites the verbal order of the Court to write.

Mr. Pollock: Quite, my Lord, but it must be signed by the Court, I submit.

This point was again argued at length, and then Mr. Pollock said he would merely ask their Lordships to grant the order asked.

Mr. Sharp then said there was at one point to which he wanted to draw the attention of their Lordships—the liberty of the subject was a much more important principle of law than as to whether a considerable prolongation of a case should occur, and he would submit that any case should be prolonged rather than that a number of innocent men should be sent to prison.

The Chief Justice: We will reserve our decision.

It will be learned with much regret that Captain G. B. Rea, the well-known Lower Yangtze Pilot, has had to have his left arm amputated. It appears that Mr. Rea met with an accident the other night which resulted in the breaking of his left arm, a misfortune which had twice previously occurred, and in consequence it was found impossible to save the arm.

Counsel then quoted from authorities to show that if an irregularity or illegality had been committed in such proceedings then the Court should take cognizance of it.

After lengthy argument Mr. Sharp said his Honour the Chief Justice had said in his judgment that if the man was heard in his defence it might lead to reversal of the decision—why should it not? if it was found that a reversal was right, and as in this case the men were found have spoken the truth?

The Chief Justice: But if proceedings were to be taken who is to call the witnesses for the other side? Is the Court to do so?

Mr. Sharp, I submit, my Lord, that if the Court takes it upon itself to proceed against a man for perjury, the Court must produce its evidence. Mr. Sharp then submitted that he need say no more, and would ask their Lordships to reverse the order of the Chief Justice made on the 24th April last and to make the order asked for in the two motions.

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Mr. Pollock said that just as regards the exhausting of the evidence it was not likely that a string of seven witnesses, as unprepared for a criminal charge, should all have exhausted their evidence.

The Court adjourned for tea.

After the tea adjournment, Mr. Pollock continued his argument, and quoted a case in which it was said that no interpretation of the English law would permit a man being deprived of his liberty or property, unless, indeed, the Legislature either expressly or impliedly intended to take away the right to be heard before such deprivation, by giving authority for waiving the preliminaries. Here in the section there was neither expressly nor impliedly any authority for taking away those rights, and this meant expressly and impliedly, that the appellants had those rights, and they must be given a specific opportunity of being heard in their own defence, and a definite opportunity of defending themselves against such charges as were given them, for before an order for committal, on conviction, their defence, must be heard.

These men came to Court simply to give each of them his own particular story of what he knew about the man Wong Ka Chun's connection with the Lai Hing Bank, and told them separately according as examination and cross-examination brought them out, no subsequent witness being present at the time.

The Chief Justice: Are you going to press the appeal?

Mr. Pollock: That is what we have at present in contemplation, my Lord.

Mr. Sharp: We, my learned friend and I, have the question in consideration, and it may go to the Privy Council:

Upon the point of the requirement of the law that the charge be specially set forth, Mr. Pollock quoted lengthy authorities to support his argument in that connection, and submitted that the imprisonment of the appellants in this case was contrary to law, as he submitted that the requisite preliminaries had not been complied with, and with all due deference he would submit that his Lordship the Chief Justice had acted without jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice: The jurisdiction was given for summary conviction for perjury. There is nothing in the statutes to alter that you infer the want of jurisdiction.

Mr. Pollock: No, my Lord the absence of all necessary preliminary action precludes the jurisdiction, and therefore there was, I submit no jurisdiction. Mr. Pollock then briefly referred to the question of the signature to the committal.

His Honour the Chief Justice: That is not a signature to commit; it is only a certificate that it is by order of the Court.

Mr. Pollock: My point is that no signature of the committing party appears on the committal papers, or the warrant, and it is necessary.

An argument on the point as touching the usual practice of the Court ensued, Mr. Pollock holding that it was necessary for the gaoler to have some duly signed document for holding a prisoner.

The Puisne Judge: There is a warrant signed by the Registrar.

Mr. Pollock: But that is not "under the hand and seal of the committing authority" as required by the Ordinance.

The Chief Justice: The Registrar simply recites the verbal order of the Court to write.

Mr. Pollock: Quite, my Lord, but it must be signed by the Court, I submit.

This point was again argued at length, and then Mr. Pollock said he would merely ask their Lordships to grant the order asked.

Mr. Sharp then said there was at one point to which he wanted to draw the attention of their Lordships—the liberty of the subject was a much more important principle of law than as to whether a considerable prolongation of a case should occur, and he would submit that any case should be prolonged rather than that a number of innocent men should be sent to prison.

The Chief Justice: We will reserve our decision.

The Court then adjourned.

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"RHINEUS"	17th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	23rd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	31st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	7th "

The S.S. "Hyson" and "Glaucus" left Singapore on the 9th inst., a.m., and should arrive here on the 9th p.m.

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AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	25th "
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CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	12th "
MANILA	"TAMING"	15th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	15th "
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Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

This Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M., if tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single, \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

On and after Sunday, 20th inst., inclusive, every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single, \$2; Return, \$3; 3rd Class, Single, with Cabin, \$3; Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Return, 80 cents.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.

First Class Passengers who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG Co.,

Hongkong, 17th April, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW"

1,300 T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG"

1,238 R. RAMSEY.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$4.

Meals, \$1 each.

ALSO

Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY

at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8.30 A.M.

returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

FARES: {

1st Class single \$1 with cabin \$3

Intimation.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 35, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only shop in Hongkong with this name. WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Material of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows—

We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction.

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

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"BLIND BUT FAMOUS."

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS WON WITHOUT EYESIGHT.

The remarkable success of Mr. Neville Gilbert M'William, B.A., LL.B., deprived of the blessings of eyesight from birth, and recently admitted to the practice of his intended profession as a barrister at the Bar of New South Wales, recalls many other instances in which blind people have achieved greatness in the professional, political, commercial, and artistic world.

According to statistics, there are about a million blind people in the world—that is, one to every 1400 inhabitants. Now, the majority of these are of little use; they can make baskets, etc., but have to be looked after themselves. But some of them are not only as useful to the world at large, and their own circle of friends in particular, as seeing people, but even more so.

Dr. Yiburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, like the late English Postmaster-General, Mr. Fawcett, who lost his sight when quite young, but managed, though blind, to carry out the intricate work of the post office successfully, is a fine example of what perseverance in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles may do. He has been blind since the age of 5, but he has cultivated an abnormally strong memory, to such an extent that he can repeat word for word the longest chapter in the Bible after it has been read to him four verses at a time twice over. In a sermon he has been known to quote as many as fifty passages of Scripture, and give both chapter and verse with absolute accuracy.

Boston has a blind girl, who, in addition to being blind, is deaf and dumb. She can, therefore, only think, see, and hear through her sense of touch, so to speak. But she can do wonderful things. Her touch is so delicate that she is said to be able to actually distinguish certain colours. She carries on a conversation rapidly by placing her fingers upon the lips of the person speaking, and replies either on her own fingers or by speaking, for it is well known that most so-called dumb people can be taught to articulate. Her memory is so extensive, that she never forgets a face she has once touched, and she made a curious discovery on one occasion. This was that one side of the nose on the statue of Washington is not symmetrical with the other—a fact which nobody, not even the sculptor, knew before.

Speaking of sculptors, there is a blind Frenchman, who is a sculptor. His sense of touch only is used for modelling, but his work is as well finished, and as fine in execution and design, as that of the majority of sculptors of the first rank.

Business men who are blind can often see further ahead than men who can see. Such a one is the American millionaire stockbroker, Mr. F. R. Ryde. He can see what is going to happen so to speak, and has made all his money by skilful speculation on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Herreshoff, the yacht builder, was blind for fifty years; but he has designed some of the fastest yachts afloat; while it is said that several of our champion liners were designed from stem to stern by a blind man.

In the matter of music, we know that Sir J. Macfarren was blind, and composed his best pieces when blind. The last was blind, and the head of one of the oldest firms of piano manufacturers in the world was born blind, yet he invented several improvements in the piano which, some of them at least, have not yet been bettered.

As a last instance of what a blind man can do, Dr. Hugh James, of Carlisle, though he died in the sixties, deserves mention. He began as a surgeon, but became blind, and decided to take up medicine. In due course he took his M.D. at Durham, and became so skilful in his profession that he gathered together a large practice, and died a rich man.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,610, W. G. Lawson, 7th May, —Manila 5th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, S. Simonsen, 7th May—Bangkok 27th April, —Rice.—B. & B.

Merionethshire, Br. s.s., 1,950, D. Davies, 7th May, —Shanghai 4th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Cranley, Br. s.s., 2,903, W. E. Steele, 7th May, —Chingwantaun and Chefoo 2nd May, Gen.—Order.

E-Sang, Br. s.s., 1,127, L. A. Muir, 8th May, —Canton 7th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Pekin, Br. s.s., 2,527, W. R. La Mare, R.M.R., 8th May, —Kobe 2nd May, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Shahjehan, Br. s.s., 1,078, J. R. Scott, 8th May, —Saigon 3rd May, Rice.—W. F. S. Sing.

Hai-ching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 8th May, —Foochow 4th May, Amoy 5th, and Swatow 7th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Siam, Br. s.s., 1,206, Binn, 8th May, —Canton 7th May, Case Oil.—Mr. McLain.

Sachsen, Ger. s.s., 3,118, F. von L. Petersen, 8th May, —Yokohama 28th April, Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Hue, Fr. s.s., 707, Godin, 7th May, —Haiphong and Hoihow 6th May, Gen.—A. R. M.

Gaekwar, Br. s.s., 3,226, G. M. Jackson, 8th May, —London and Singapore 28th Mar., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office. Holching, for Kwongchowwan.

Chi-yuen, for Shanghai.

Wilehah, for Yokohama.

Johanne, for Haiphong.

Slam, for Shanghai.

Teet, for Bombay.

Tean, for Manila.

Gatzkow, for Shanghai.

Elong, for Swatow.

Bellorophon, for Singapore.

Archite, for Saigon.

Shantung, for Callao.

Helm, for Bangkok.

Departures.

May 8.

Tsinan, for Yokohama.

Chaimun, for Swatow.

Chinkiang, for Foochow.

Clan, for Palek Pappau.

Richmond, for Kobe.

Filippo Arielli, for Singapore.

Kwangan, for Canton.

Kwangan, for Canton.

Flume, for Canton.

Kumtung, for Calcutta.

Eastern, for Japan.

Shantung, for Callao.

Tean, for Manila.

Ingham, for Swatow.

Elong, for Shanghai.

Chi-yuen, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per Cranley, from Chefoo—Dr. Chalmers, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Bradburn.

Per Hai-ching, from Coast Ports—Messer, H. Hammond, Mitchell, and 321 Chinese.

Per Rubi, from Manila—Messer, W. Uldall, G. H. Heder, E. J. Totten, C. H. Andes, Syuji, Juan Cambra, W. P. Williams, J. J. Sullivan, F. B. Lowen, W. W. Watson, W. M. Connay and G. V. Bennett, Mrs. Alfred, Messrs. C. Témore, B. G. Hogg, P. Ching Quim Po, T. Tek Siu and V. Kingcome, Lieut. H. Lickett, Messrs. Robt. Lockett and Tan Chong Qu, Judge and Mrs. Trent, Miss D. Wimmer, Messrs. C. M. Austin, F. M. Robinson, H. A. O. and Carlos, Casademunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Olbes, Mr. V. Olbes, Miss D. Olbes and V. Olbes, and 30 Chinese.

Shipping Report.

Sir Cranley from Chingwantaun, etc.—Light winds and dense fog.

Mr. Shahjehan from Saigon—Light winds, fine weather, and smooth sea throughout.

Mr. Rubi from Manila—Light to moderate variable winds and smooth sea, fine and clear up to 7° N., from then dull and showery.

Passenger in Port.

STRANIERI.

Anchises, Dut. s.s., 1,701, B. de Boer, 5th May, —Kuching 1st May, Coal—B. & S. Apennide, Ger. s.s., 611, Gaufray, 7th May, —Pakhoi 5th May, and Hoihow 6th, Gen.—J. & Co.

Atlantic, Am. s.s., 961, J. Garcia, 5th May, —Hoihoi, P. J. 5th May, Sugar—Rasa.

Bellephon, Fr. s.s., 6,427, T. Baetleb, 6th May, —Shanghai 3rd May, Gen.—R. & S. Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 4th May, —Sandakan 29th April, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.

Clara, Je-ten, Ger. s.s., 1,101, J. Laversen, 7th May, —Nau—Bangkok 30th May, Rice—R. & Co.

Copie, Br. s.s., 2,744, Wm. Finch, R.M.R., 3rd May, —San Francisco 31st May, Honolulu 7th April, Yokohama 20th, Kobe 22nd, Nagasaki 23rd, and Manila 30th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Elisabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 997, W. Bote, 7th April, Rice 5th May, and Saigon 28th April, Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Emma Luyken, Ger. s.s., 1,159, G. Corraudi, 5th May, —Saigon 30th April, Rice and Gen.—E. A. T. Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,059, Henry Pybus, R.M.R., 5th May, —Vancouver 9th April, and Shanghai 28th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Falk, Nor. s.s., 1,384, G. M. Gundersen, 5th May, —Borneo 28th April, Timber, Gen.—R. & Co.

Fri. Nor. s.s., 1,100, F. Nielsen, 7th May, —May 1st April, Coal—Aagard, Thoresen & Co.

Glenfalloch, Br. s.s., 1,440, G. Kinghorn, 6th May, —Singapore 1st May, Gen.—Joo Tek Seng.

Gregory Ancar, Br. s.s., 2,661, S. H. Wilson, 11th May, —Calcutta 1st April, Penang and Singapore 28th April, Gen.—D. S. & Co.; Ltd.

Haus Wawer, Ger. s.s., 65, J. Kayemann, Gen.—Hoihoi 29th April, Sugar—L. W. & Co.

India, 1st April, 1,101, D. T. T. Co.

Kingsford, Br. s.s., 1,151, G. C. Co., 11th May, —Tuncat, 1st April, Coal—Aagard, Thoresen & Co.

Lancaster, Br. s.s., 1,159, G. Corraudi, 5th May, —Saigon 30th April, Rice and Gen.—E. A. T. Co.

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Lancaster, Br. s.s., 1,159, G. Corraudi, 5th May, —Saigon 30th April, Rice and Gen.—E. A. T. Co.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK-SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"
Captain Broc, will be despatched from
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 15th
May, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through-bills of Lading
issued for above ports and for Australia with
prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. "CALEDONIEN" 29th May.
S.S. "SALAZIE" 12th June.
S.S. "OCEANIEN" 26th June.
S.S. "TOURANE" 10th July.
S.S. "TUNKIN" 24th July.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Tremont 9,666 T. W. Garlick, 26th May

Lyon 4,417 G. V. Williams, 3rd July

Shamouti 9,666 E. V. Roberts, 27th July

Tremont 9,666 T. W. Garlick, 22nd Aug.

Cargo only.

CHIAP FAKES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE; ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "Shamouti" and "Tremont"
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

[12]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Steamship. About
"SATSUMA" 22nd May.
"WRAY CASTLE" 16th follow.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906.

[13]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

[14]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

BRANDY \$22.50
" 20.00
" 16.75

WHISKY, PALL MALL 20.00
JOHN, WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 12.50
C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND 10.50

PORT WINE, INVALIDS 20.00
DOURO 13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO 20.00

LA TORRE 16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1906.

[15]

ACHEE & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES,

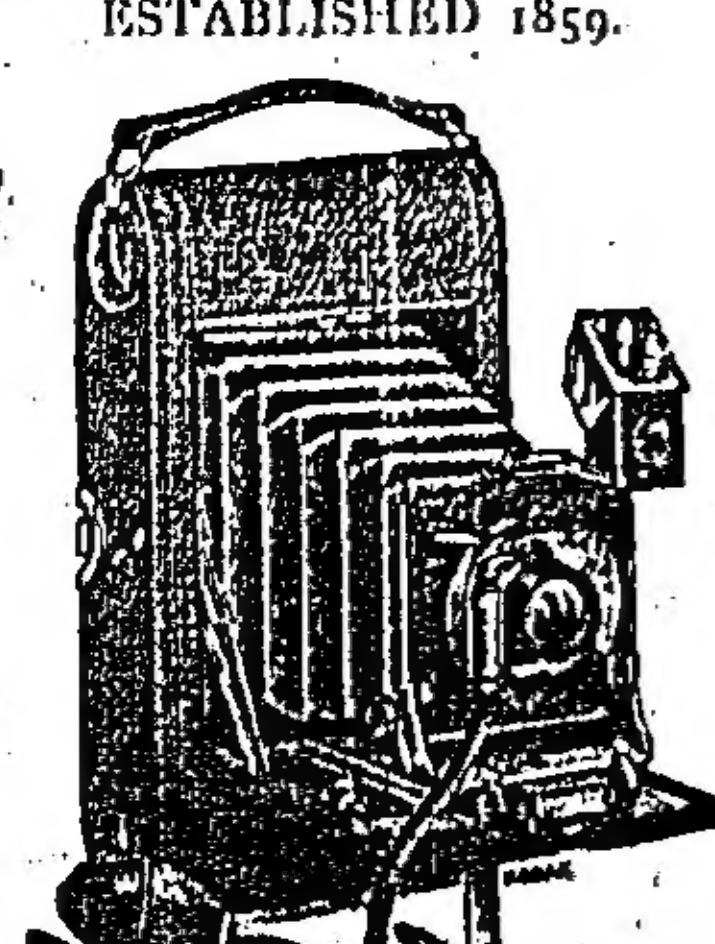
EASTMAN'S

& C., AC., & C.

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



Telephone 356.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

[16]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOCIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000 }	\$1,699,777	{ \$1 15/- div. and \$1 bonus @ ex. 2/10/16 \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905 }	5 %	\$860 London £90
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$5	{ \$150,000 }	\$74,099	\$1 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES								
Anton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$355 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$248,480 \$24,692 \$274,151 }	\$466,291	\$3 for 8 months ending 1/12/1905	4 1/2 %	\$93 ex div. nom.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,000 \$31,131 \$1,153,824 \$369,279 }	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 90 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$15,527 }	\$2,722.71	Interim div. of 13/- for 1905	4 %	\$775 ex div.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$161,778 \$15,527 }	\$50,134	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$26,161 }	\$344,018	\$6 for 11/1904	7 %	\$86
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$120,928 }	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305
SHIPPING								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$88,941 }	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	8 %	\$19
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$154,331 }	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$75	\$75	{ \$120,000 \$241,500 \$3,999 }	\$21,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	8 %	\$25
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	0,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$24,000 }	\$4,435	1/- @ 1/10 = \$6.2951 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$92
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$10,000 \$400,000 }	Tls. 10,000	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 62 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$10,000 \$400,000 }	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 3 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$2	\$1	{ \$14,444 \$36,000 }	\$7,078.15	4/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	27/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$24,257 \$8,000 }	\$929	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905. \$0.90	5 1/2 %	\$23
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200 }	Tls. 13,013	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 40 sales
REFINERIES								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,500 \$86,129 }	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	14 1/2 %	\$173
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none }	\$132,588	\$3 for 1897	...	\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 85 sales
MINING								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$80,000 \$16,011 }	\$13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 10 b. ex div.
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none }	G. \$90,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	6 1/2 %	G. \$16
sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$				